

THE COLUMBIA HERALD.

EXTRA TO WEEKLY EDITION.

COLUMBIA, TENN., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1892.

ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY.

GORGEOUS

Will Be Uncle Sam's Exhibit at the World's Fair.

It Alone Will Be Worth the Price of Admission.

The Display Will Undoubtedly Be Far Elopse Any Ever Made by Any Country. Congress Has Already Appropriated Nearly \$500,000, Exclusive of \$400,000 for the Building, and Will Probably Increase It.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—Preparations are actively in progress in all of the executive departments for the government exhibit at the world's Columbian exposition in Chicago and the several branches of the whole exhibit are beginning to assume a definite shape. In each department, and in most of the departmental bureaus, men with special qualifications are at work gathering and collecting material, and it is now evident that this exhibit will be finer and better, fuller and more scientifically arranged than any one ever heretofore made.

For the government exhibit congress has already appropriated \$798,200, and it is expected that at the next session the amount will be increased to a round million of dollars, or a quarter of a million more than was appropriated for the exhibit at the centennial exposition. The government building at Chicago will also be much finer than the Philadelphia building, \$400,000 having been especially appropriated for it, whereas the centennial government building cost only \$80,000.

Of the million dollars (exclusive of \$400,000 for the building) appropriated or to be appropriated, the agricultural department and the Smithsonian institution get the largest share with \$150,000 each; the fish commission \$100,000, and the war and navy departments each \$40,000. The first three named will furnish the "show" features of the exhibit.

The agricultural department has the preparation of its exhibit under way. Of wheat there are 2,500 samples; oats, 2,000; corn, 2,000; buckwheat, 300; rye, 500; barley, 400; and of other grains, 1,000 samples. Taking some northern raised corn it is shown how from season to season the planting of this kind of corn in the south produces indentations until finally "dent" corn is the result. Samples of Scotch Fife wheat taken far north of Manitoba will be exhibited as another example of the influence of a change of climate.

The ornithological department will be gay in color with stuffed birds and small animals from all parts of the United States.

The forestry division will have an interesting display of various woods. A part of this display will be from different parts of the world.

Complaint is made that wooden railroad ties are denuding the woods of its forestry, and metal ties for railroads will be shown.

The buffalo grasses and various cacti of the arid regions will be exhibited, and this work likewise has been conducted with the view of affording as much valuable information and suggestion for experiment as possible.

In the chemical laboratory tests will be made and the methods of food adulteration shown. It is said that this work will be in a nature of a revelation to most people.

John M. Estes, of Stoughton, Wis., is in charge of the tobacco exhibit. A part of this exhibit will include models of various styles of tobacco tins.

A collection of plows has been accumulated and at least two of them date back to the seventeenth century.

The Philadelphia expert, John T. Rich, and Edward A. Green, now running for governor of Michigan, have charge of the wool exhibit which will be large and complete as will also be the cotton exhibit in charge of Alfred B. Shephardson, and the fibre exhibit in charge of Mr. Dodge, but the silk exhibit will be small, as collectors did not appropriate this year for this branch of the department's work.

NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

Items of Interest Gathered from All Parts of the World.

Fireburgs at Dillsboro, Ind.

Ex-President Cleveland is in New York.

The island of Manila has been swept by a destructive typhoon.

Constable Sano, of Freeburg, O., was killed by cars at a crossing.

Prince Henry of Reuss died of diphtheria, at Radautz, Austria.

Peter Maher has returned from Ireland and wants to go to Joe Gaddard.

Gustave Kearshe perished in the Buena Vista hotel, Denver, which burned.

Joseph Dwyer, a twelve-year-old boy of Fonda, N. Y., was abducted by tramps.

Miss Emily Ellis, of Mount Holly, N. J., was seriously wounded from ambush. No clew.

Lord Dennington, hitherto a staunch Protestant, has become a convert to the Catholic faith.

Dom McCaffrey has posted a forfeit of \$500, to bet that Corbett can not knock him out in four rounds.

Amado Montoya, a mail carrier between White Oak and Pine Mills, N. M., has been murdered, and robbed.

In a runaway James Hixon, living near Rockville, Ind., was caught between a hay ladder on a wagon and a bridge and crushed to death.

Belleville, O., comes to the front with a baby weighing one pound six ounces. The wonder was born at the county infirmary.

Judge Lambert Tree, ex-minister to the Netherlands, will be financial chairman of the western Democratic committee, with headquarters at Chicago.

O. L. Prescott, a Denver contractor, was found dead in his room at the Revere House. The body was decomposed. He had not been seen for eight weeks.

W. W. Winkle, of Millbury, broke the

two-mile bicycle record at Springfield, Mass. He made the distance in 4:28 3/4. Simmons' record is 4:37 3/4.

Major Handy has received notice from nearly every great newspaper in the world that special representatives will be in Chicago to attend the ceremonies Oct. 21.

The old Washington home of ex-Senator Thurman, afterward occupied by Hon. John F. Follett, has been sold to Andrew B. McGee, of San Francisco, for \$20,000.

Henry H. Edwards, of Newark, O., attempted to steal a ride on the trucks of Baltimore and Ohio passenger train. He lost his hold and was dragged for several miles.

Joseph Koon and Charles Mosley, ranchmen, living near St. Helens, Tex., were murdered and robbed by two Mexican cowboys who were overtaken and killed. They may be lynched.

President J. G. Shortall, of the Illinois Humane society, announced at Chicago that there would be no bull fighting during the world's fair if he can help it, and he thinks he can.

J. P. Childs struck a match to light the gas in the Church of Christ at Tiffin, O. A leak had filled the room and an explosion occurred which demolished the church and probably fatally injured Mr. Childs.

Frank Paulsen, a Grand Army veteran, was brutally murdered at New York, Thursday night, by Frank W. Rohl, a marble polisher. Robbery was the motive. Paulsen was hacked to pieces with an axe.

There is a story that Paddy Ryan knocked Duncan Harrison down at San Francisco in a quarrel over the "Ha! Ha! Ha! Rodents" telegram, which Harrison is said to have sent Sullivan after his defeat.

The remains of Jonathan Bass, the ossified man, have been placed in a vault at the cemetery at Lockport, N. Y., which is simply a great burglar-proof safe. It was feared the doctors or the museums might be after him.

Dun's review says there is not a cloud visible in the commercial sky. Prospects are brighter than ever. Money is plenty everywhere and collections satisfactory. Business is larger than ever before at this season of the year.

The Matthew Thorne monument erected by the state of New Hampshire and the town of Merrimac to the memory of Matthew Thorne, one of the signers of the declaration of independence, has been dedicated at Merrimac.

Dr. Frederick W. Moore, instructor in sociology in the Wharton school of finance and economy in the University of Pennsylvania, has accepted a call to the chair of political economy at the Vanderbilt university at Nashville.

According to the official statement of the Olympic club there were 4,550 spectators at the McAuliffe fight, 4,062 at the Dixon fight, and 4,573 at the Corbett fight. The receipts for the three fights were, respectively, \$28,186.30, \$16,053, and \$69,318.

Robert N. Bowman, the present assignee of the International Benefit order, was Friday appointed as receiver of that body. This action was taken in order that \$18,000 now in the hands of the state treasurer might be made available to the order.

Bollers in the Carbon Iron works, Pittsburgh, exploded, wrecking the buildings. The accident occurred during the change of crews and the mill was deserted. Otherwise the loss of life would undoubtedly have been heavy, as 300 men were employed near by.

A New York company has been incorporated with \$100,000 capital stock, for the purpose of erecting near the world's fair at Chicago, a \$75,000 club house, which is to be maintained during the fair as headquarters for wheelmen from all parts of the world.

Peter Kennedy, who recently met with a serious accident, has brought suit against The Rocky Mountain News, which published an accident policy coupon each day, his claim having been rejected by the publishers. The courts have heretofore held that no actual consideration renders the claim invalid.

General Lloyd Bryce, the editor of The North American Review, has sued The Evening Telegram for an alleged violation of the copyright laws in republishing, without permission, in The Telegram an article from the October number of The Review, from the pen of William E. Gladstone, entitled "A Vindication of Home Rule."

The South Carolina Republican state convention adopted a resolution to the effect that with a "free ballot and a fair count" the state of South Carolina would be placed in the column of Republican states by a majority of 29,000 votes, but named no ticket.

Mike McDonald has resigned his membership on the Illinois state Democratic central committee. His resignation is in protest against the bribery of a justice of the peace in the Garfield Park case, and under the circumstances did not care to remain longer on the committee.

In the superior court of Hertford, N. C., two negro women, Martha Halley and Leach Nixon, have been convicted of poisoning Mollie Nixon by placing arsenic in her food. Leach Nixon is sentenced to be hanged Dec. 5, and Martha Halley to life imprisonment in the penitentiary.

At Pottsville, Pa., at a meeting of the committee of the Schuylkill exchange, the rate of wages of the miners and mine laborers of the Schuylkill region was fixed at per cent. above a \$2.56 basis, 64 increase of 3 per cent. over the preceding month. All Reading and Lehigh collieries are included in the rate.

At Costella, Cal., J. W. Smith, a drunken carpenter, cut his wife's throat, shot and killed his five-year-old daughter, and then attempted suicide. Smith was arrested. Later a mob overpowered the officers and lynched him. En route to the jail he told the crowd they were doing right and thanked them.

Judge Ross, of the United States district court of San Francisco, has decided that the McKinley bill did not repeal the act of 1885 granting the right of a drawback of seventy-five cents per ton on imported bituminous coal which is afterward used for fuel in American steam vessels engaged in the coasting trade.

A dispatch from Porto Novo says that while the French gun boats Opale and Corail were ascending the river Oule at Tahiti, on Sept. 28, they were attacked by Dahomeyans, who were repulsed with heavy loss, the ground being strewn with their dead bodies. One Frenchman was killed and thirteen were wounded.

SERIOUS CHARGES

Against Members of the Homestead Advisory Committee.

Charged With Treason Against the Commonwealth.

The Move One Which Was Entirely Unlooked For.

Chairman Crawford and Five Others Already in the Toils—Warrants Are Out for McLuckie, O'Donnell and About Thirty Others—The First Case of the Kind in the State's History, and Will Be Watched With Interest—The Penalty Twelve Years' Imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

HOMESTEAD, Pa., Oct. 3.—The strikers were startled by the sudden arrest Friday night of Chairman Thomas J. Crawford, William Bair, George Rylands, John Dierken and T. W. Brown, of the advisory committee of the Amalgamated association.

The men were chatting at street corners when they were taken. Indeed, several of the prisoners did not know why they were arrested until safe behind the bayonets of the soldiers.

It was intended at first, to keep the prisoners all night and hunt for others, but through fear of City Farm station, they were taken and taken to Pittsburgh at 11 o'clock and landed in jail.

At the station a crowd of 150 angry, but not surprised men assembled with astonishing rapidity, and their determined looks caused apprehension, but there was no trouble.

The informations for treason were made by County Detective Beltzhoover, before Chief Justice Paxson, of the supreme court of Pennsylvania.

The petition charges Hugh O'Donnell, Thomas J. Crawford, John McLuckie and thirty others, all members of the strikers' advisory committee, with treason. It states that the defendants did not believe the purpose of the constitution of the laws and authority were resisted, and that the said defendants, on July 1, with hundreds of others, armed and arrayed in warlike manner did unlawfully and traitorously assemble in the borough of Homestead with force and arms, did feloniously and traitorously, and in hostile and warlike manner, array themselves in rebellion against the commonwealth, contrary to the duties of allegiance and fidelity of the said defendants.

Chief Justice Paxson at once issued warrants for the arrest of the accused, and officers were dispatched by the sheriff to Homestead to serve them.

The locked-out men alarmed.

The wholesale array of the members of the advisory board on the charge of treason has spread consternation among the locked-out men. They do not even now fully understand, and are in a more or less dazed state. It is already noticeable that those residents of Homestead who heretofore took no active interest in the existing trouble are loud in denunciation of the act resorted to by the Carnegie company.

They denounce the charges as ill advised, unwarranted and untenable, and through it claim to discover what desperate straits the company is in, and claim to believe the purpose is to intimidate the locked-out men and cause a general stampede. It is believed here that the result will be but to solidify the ranks of the men and arouse general sympathy with those who are now considered the victims of persecution.

The search for the members of the advisory committee was in progress Saturday morning. A number of deputy sheriffs were on the watch for the parties not yet in custody, but up to the hour of noon no additional arrests had been made.

The usual Saturday meetings of the locked-out men took place as usual.

Denounced.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 3.—When the news that the charge of treason had been brought against the advisory committee reached Homestead Friday evening, it shocked the people. The locked-out men were puzzled and declared that they did not know what it meant. They were unanimous in the belief that this thing offering charges had gone too far, saying that a charge of treason reflected upon their standing as American citizens and against their patriotism.

Altogether it was roundly denounced. It was believed by the men that the object of the arrests is to get the leaders out of the way so that the others will go to work.

Can It Be Sustained?

W. J. Brennan, Esq., attorney for the defendants, was not greatly surprised at the charge, though he had not thought of any charge against his clients being made before the supreme court.

"I do not believe that the charge will ever be sustained," said Mr. Brennan, "because there was no element of treason in the acts of the men. There must be a general purpose to destroy and resist all rightful and legal authority. The single act of an individual, or of a mob of men in a case like we have had at Homestead, is described by the laws of the state as riot, and as the acts of a mob. It was wrong for the strikers to prevent men from entering the works at Homestead, and it was wrong for them to enter them, and nobody on earth regrets it now as much as they do. These were acts committed in the heat of excitement, and were intended to prevent disorder of a more serious nature."

"Probably some of the acts alleged, if committed, were simply expedients resorted to, that advantage might be gained in the strike, but treason or a plot to overthrow the government, as alleged, was farthest from their thoughts. I am very free to state upon the information I have received about the proceedings that the men will never be convicted on that charge. They are just as loyal citizens as there are in Allegheny county, but have passions like all human beings, and under great provocation will fight."

Had Nothing to Say.

President William Weir, of the Amalgamated association, was unusually bland when questioned about the supreme court's action and the charge of treason. He did not have a word to say, except that he had not heard of it before, and not being a lawyer, could not give an opinion on such a subject. He said he did not know whether or not there were any grounds for the charge.

Carnegie's Lawyer Talks.

"This will be the first case of treason ever tried in the state of Pennsylvania," said R. C. Knox, attorney for the Carnegie Steel company, "in fact there was never anything exactly similar. The only case coming near it was proceedings growing out of the French commune. This case will attract as much, if not more interest, than did the famous trial of Aaron Burr. We are bringing these proceedings to see whether the laws of Pennsylvania or the edicts of the Homestead advisory committee are to rule this commonwealth. The committee took the law in their own hands, ignoring the government of the state. We think this constitutes treason. The charge is a grave one, and comes before a full bench of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. The maximum sentence a man can receive for treason is twelve years in the penitentiary. The cases may come up immediately, or it may be some time before they are heard. If the prisoners demand a hearing, they will get it at once. The crime is bailable, the amount of the bond being fixed by Chief Justice Paxson."

"Since early in August this treason charge has been pending. When the Homesteaders were arrested for conspiracy the attorneys wanted to follow it with a charge of treason. To this Chairman Frick objected, and the idea was dropped for a while. About a month ago it was decided to proceed with the treason charge, and have it ready to spring as a grand finale. Every movement of the company and its attorneys in this matter has been of the most secret nature. The bill was printed in the dead of night, and everything to keep it from the public ear was done. Chief Justice Paxson issued his warrants yesterday afternoon but few had heard of it. It is safe to say that this move was not even thought of by the Homestead strikers."

The Penalty.

This is the first time in the history of the state that any resident has been charged with treason against the commonwealth, and the outcome of the case will be watched with interest. The penalty, which was formerly death, is twelve years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

GAS TRUST.

A Demand Made in Chicago for the Appointment of a Receiver.

CHICAGO, Oct. 3.—A demand has finally been made for the appointment of a receiver for the gas trust. In the circuit court Thomas H. Martin has filed a lengthy bill against the Chicago Gas Light and Coke company, the People's Gas Light and Coke company, the Consumer Gas company, the Equitable Gas Light and Fuel company, the Hyde Park Gas company, the Lake Gas company and the Fidelity Insurance company, of Philadelphia.

The court is asked to appoint a receiver for these companies whose duty it shall be to take possession of all the assets, franchises and privileges belonging to the various concerns and continue to manufacture gas under the direction of the court; also to enjoin the Fidelity Insurance Trust and Safe Deposit company from acting as trustee under the contract under which the companies were consolidated.

The court is further asked to cancel the stocks held under these contracts and to place them in the hands of a receiver. Meanwhile an injunction is sought to restrain any disposition of the stock.

Allegations are made in the bill that by reason of the different companies being controlled by the trust it is impossible for them to discharge their public duties, except at the direction of an outside force, and that it is the design of the combination to limit the supply of gas and greatly enhance its price over its actual worth to consumers.

TROUBLE IN COLON.

One of Our Gunboats En Route There on a Special Mission.

PANAMA, Oct. 3.—The United States gunboat Concord sailed Friday from Colon to Cartagena, carrying United States Consul Adams, of Panama, on a special mission from the American government to President Nunez, of Colombia, relative to quarantine imposed upon American vessels at Colombian ports.

The American consul general is accompanied by Don Ricardo Arango, administrator of the treasury, and special commissioner of the local government of Panama, who will confer with President Nunez on the situation at the isthmus. Sixty more Colombian soldiers were sent to Colon as an additional measure of precaution against the violation of quarantine by foreign vessels, and it is apprehended that there may be trouble at Colon, on account of the aggressive attitude of Colombia.

Texas Longishing for Rain.

HEMISTEAD, Tex., Oct. 3.—Rain is badly needed in all this region. Everything is drought stricken, and unless rain should come soon great damage will be done. The Central railroad has had to run a water train from here to Austin. Many guns have stopped for lack of water, and other industries are suffering and may have to cease operations.

They Want Sunday Opening.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 3.—The Minnesota woman's auxiliary of the world's fair has voted that the fair be kept open on Sunday. It has elicited a storm of criticism.

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STANHOPE

Refused Accommodations at Hotels in Berlin.

By Landlords Who Were Afraid of Cholera.

The Correspondent, However, Has the Utmost Confidence in the Inoculation with Kalkine's Cholera Virus—Dr. Lee of Chicago, Will Test His Treatment for Cholera in Hamburg.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Mr. A. Stanhope, the New York Herald correspondent who was inoculated with Kalkine's cholera virus in Paris, and who subsequently served as a nurse in one of the Hamburg cholera hospitals, is here. He is well and hearty, and attributes his escape from cholera entirely to the inoculation he underwent.

Mr. Stanhope repaired to the Hotel Bellevue, and his identity not being known, he was able to secure apartments. He was not long in the hotel, however, before the proprietor learned who his guest was and immediately Mr. Stanhope was notified that he must leave the place.

He strongly protested, and tried to convince the proprietor that there was not the slightest danger of infection from his person or baggage, producing a certificate which had been granted to him by the health authorities, but the end of the matter was that he was turned out of the hotel.

Mr. Stanhope, then proceeded to a number of other hotels, but in every instance he was refused admittance, and he found that it was impossible for him to obtain lodging in any of the public hostels. Luckily Mr. Stanhope had some friends in the city, and when they learned of his annoying experience at the hotels, they hastened to offer him the use of their private apartments.

Dr. Lee to Test His Treatment.

HAMBURG, Oct. 3.—Dr. Elmer Lee, the Chicago physician, is in this city for the purpose of putting his treatment for cholera into practical operation. Dr. Virchow, in speaking of the flooding system employed by Dr. Lee, said that, in his opinion, the Chicago physician was using the very nearly true treatment.

Thirty-three cases of cholera and twenty-four deaths are reported here. At Altona, nine cases and nine deaths.

The Bugia Sails.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The cholera ship, Bugia, of the Hamburg line, sailed from quarantine at 10 o'clock Saturday for Hamburg. The Bugia arrived at lower quarantine on Sept. 3, where she was detained fifteen days. She was then allowed to anchor off the upper station, where she remained until Saturday morning.

All Well on the Columbia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Arrived: Steamship Columbia, from Southampton. She brings 113 first and 107 second cabin passengers. Among them are Director G. Amburg, Fanny Davenport, W. McHenry Macdowell and Mrs. Macdowell. All are well.

No More Ballotins.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—The health department issued the following bulletin at 10 o'clock Saturday morning: "On account of the entire absence of cholera from this city since Sept. 19 no more bulletins will be issued."

Bada Feath.

BUDA PEST, Oct. 3.—There were twenty-three new cases of cholera and three deaths from cholera in this city Friday.

Have.

HAVE, Oct. 3.—There was one death from cholera Friday, and there were four new cases.

Cracow.

CRACOW, Oct. 3.—There were four new cases of cholera in this city Friday.

SMALLPOX EPIDEMIC.

In Chihuahua, Mex.—Many Deaths Daily. The Plague Spreading.

CHIHUAHUA, Oct. 3.—The most serious smallpox epidemic ever known in this city is now raging. Many deaths from the malady are reported daily. The disease is in its severest type. Efforts to prevent the spreading have proved unsuccessful.

South American News.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—A cable to The Herald from its correspondent at Buenos Ayres says a fire in that city on Thursday morning destroyed property to the value of \$2,200,000.

Director Obrecht, observatory near Santiago, will co-operate with the party from the Lick observatory which arrive there in April to view the eclipse of the sun.

Preparations are being made in Chili for the celebration of Columbus Day, which the government has declared a public holiday.

Influenza is epidemic at Cocabamba. There have been over 300 cases. The troops in the La Paz district revolted on Sept. 15.

Duel with Pistols—Both Will Die.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 3.—A story from Birmingham tells of a fatal pistol duel which took place near there. George Jackson and William Florence were room mates and decided to separate. When it came to division of their humble effects they quarreled. Florence drew a pistol and shot Jackson, who fell mortally wounded but gained sufficient strength to draw a revolver and shoot Florence. Both men will die.

CHESTER, Pa., Oct. 3.—Rodolph Smith, colored, was convicted of murder in the second degree Friday for the killing of his wife, Mary Jane, on April 15 last.